You asked:

Without consideration for any doctrinal points of view, theological implications or consensus, based solely upon all of the possible lexical and grammatical constructs that might be allowable, would the Greek grammar and vocabulary allow for Matthew 25:46 to be translated: “And these shall depart towards the punishment pertaining to the age: but the righteous towards the life pertaining to the age.” Do not opine on standards of "historical-grammatical exegesis" or "conventional semantic meanings", etc... or any other points of contrast with varying translations or methods of translation. The question is solely whether or not the proposed translation is grammatically, lexically and semantically sound from the Greek text.

DeepSeek Replied:

Thought for 11 seconds

Based solely on the lexical and grammatical constructs available in the Greek text of Matthew 25:46, the proposed translation is **allowable**, though it requires adopting specific, less common semantic choices.

Here is the analysis confined to the Greek elements:

Greek Text (NA28):
καὶ ἀπελεύσονται οὗτοι εἰς κόλασιν αἰώνιον, οἱ δὲ δίκαιοι εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον.

Word-by-word analysis of allowable constructs:

1. **ἀπελεύσονται:** Future middle indicative 3rd person plural of ἀπέρχομαι. Its core lexical meaning is "to go away, depart." The proposed translation "shall depart" is a standard and lexically sound rendering.
2. **εἰς:** A preposition governing the accusative case. Its primary spatial sense is "into, toward." The translation "towards" is a valid, allowable rendering of this prepositional phrase indicating direction.
3. **κόλασιν:** Accusative singular of κόλασις. Lexically, this noun is derived from the verb κολάζω ("to prune, restrain, punish"). Its documented meanings include "chastisement, punishment, correction." While "punishment" is the overwhelmingly common semantic choice, the root sense of "pruning/restraint" could theoretically allow for a broader interpretation. The proposed translation retains "punishment," so it is lexically sound.
4. **αἰώνιον:** Accusative singular feminine of αἰώνιος, modifying κόλασιν. This adjective is derived from αἰών (age, epoch, a long period of time). Its lexical field includes "lasting for an age, age-long, pertaining to an age." The translation "pertaining to the age" is a grammatically and lexically allowable construct based on its etymological relationship to αἰών. It functions as an adjective, so attaching it to the noun with "pertaining to" is a valid translational approach.
5. **ζωὴν αἰώνιον:** The parallel structure for the second clause. The same analysis applies. "Life pertaining to the age" is an allowable rendering of the Greek phrase, using the same construct for αἰώνιον.

Grammatical Structure:
The sentence is a parallel construction:
[Subject] + ἀπελεύσονται + εἰς + [Noun] + αἰώνιον.
The grammar does not force αἰώνιον to mean "eternal"; it simply states it is an attribute of the noun it modifies. The proposed translation maintains the grammatical parallelism perfectly.

Conclusion on Allowability:
Yes, the proposed translation is **grammatically, lexically, and semantically sound** from the perspective of the Greek text alone. It achieves this by:

- Using a valid sense of ἀπέρχομαι ("depart").
- Using a standard sense of εἰς ("towards").
- Taking κόλασις as "punishment" (a standard lexical choice).
- Interpreting αἰώνιον adjectivally via its root αἰών as "pertaining to the age" (a lexically and grammatically possible, though contextually less frequent, construct).

Therefore, the translation you propose operates within the bounds of possible Greek lexical meanings and grammatical syntax.